

# MCGILL DAILY

DEPOT LEGAL BIBLIOTHEQUE NATIONALE

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by anna dowdall

## Service group seeks support

psychiatric Clinic, which operates a "Big Brother" program using student volunteers, say that there are many areas in which student volunteers can involve themselves. The Clinic has a buddy system in which student volunteers are "assigned" a child from one of the families of the Point, for help in whatever capacity is necessary. Doctor René Tirol of the Douglas Hospital and Sally Schwetz of the YWCA day-care program also agreed that many students were needed "especially around Christmas time."

Linda McQuillen, who works for Community McGill and Cynthia Taylor, its Administrative Director, said that university students are sought as volunteers, because they have enough free time to devote to participation in service programs.

The political stance of Community McGill is "neutral". Volunteers may have definite political views, but, according to Taylor, the aim of the organization is solely to help "all worthwhile causes". However, since Community McGill has no definite statement of aims and policies, it is left in a situation in which it aids groups "which oppose each other". Were a policy statement drawn up, it would be a declaration of neutrality. According to one social worker, "If you're non-politically affiliated, all sides can use you".

Community McGill has ties with several groups in Point St.

Charles. "The people in the Point are very conservative", says Taylor. She said that in the past, they have felt threatened by student activists who attempted to "tell the citizens of the Point what to do".

"Community McGill just wants to help by doing things for people", said Taylor. She added that it is important to let people do things for themselves, rather than do everything for them.

The last thing they want is to be known as a social action group.

Although criticism has been levelled at Community McGill in some quarters for its neutrality, and for attacking the symptoms rather than the roots of the social problem, there is some support for their emphasis on action, rather than Just Talk.

Because of budget cuts and the Students' Society money shortage, Community McGill has encountered financial difficulties, but its need for volunteers far exceeds its need for funds.

At last Thursday's Council meeting ex-Students' Society president Richard Pomerantz introduced a motion calling for, among other things, a budget increase for Community McGill. The motion urged that the additional funds be reallocated from the McGill Daily budget, and that the Daily be published three instead of five times a week. McQuillen and Taylor laughed off Pomerantz's motion as "a political maneuver", terming it "baloney".

by julian sher

## Political approach to pollution urged

Participants in a discussion on the Politics of Pollution, held yesterday at McGill, criticized environmental action groups for ignoring the political aspects of pollution.

The discussion was organized by the Natural Sciences Branch of the Academic Activities Committee in order to "oppose and combat the propaganda that the cause of pollution is technology."

"The pursuit of profit by the owners of industry is the real cause," stated a student organizer of the discussion.

He pointed out the political reason why the technology available to end pollution is not being applied: "When you want profits out of industry, the interests of the people do not matter."

He cited the case of General Motors, which makes about two and a half million dollars per hour, but refuses to invest the 55 hours of profit money that would end exhaust pollution.

The recognition of pollution as "an inevitable aspect of our political and economic system" was elaborated on by the next speaker, John R. Grace, professor of chemical engineering.

Grace explained why the middle-class citizen groups set up to fight pollution are "generally not doing anything at all."

First, they concentrate on the technological and emotional aspects of pollution like debating the virtues of white or pink toilet paper, and avoid the political aspects of the problem.

Second, even if these groups do become involved politically, "they basically accept the structure as it exists." Thus, if any measures are forthcoming, "they are at best poor compromises."

Third, citizen groups are victims of "cooption by industry." Grace presented several reports and speeches made by company executives to show how local community action groups are infiltrated by company managers and public relations men.

For example, an important executive of Chemcell Ltd.,

devised a detailed battle scenario to outwit "the enemy." A major "defensive maneuver" outlined in the plan was the establishment of good relations with local pollution groups and the news media.

Grace also noted the way industry has "used pollution as an advertising gimmick," carrying on massive campaigns in order to create "a clean image."

He described the pollution controversy today as "essentially a middle class issue."

"If you're upper class, you can afford to ignore it. If you're a member of the working class, pollution is a bit of a put-on, because there are more immediate problems. If you can hardly get anything to eat, you're not going to worry about a little bit of mercury in your food," said Grace.

The third speaker, Marlene Dixon, professor of sociology, pointed out that "pollution is important, because through popular concern with the environment, you can begin to show people the whole problem with the capitalist system."

The one-hour discussion period which followed the brief speeches centered on the action that can be taken to expose pollution as a political problem.

One student suggested that "we carry on the struggle" within the university by opposing courses offered in chemical engineering which only deal with the technological aspect of pollution.

Another suggestion was to produce a handbook that would outline the political perspective of pollution. Once the issue became popularized, teach-ins could be held.

The discussion ended with the decision to meet Saturday to plan further action.

### UNDER ATTACK

A student senator will be presenting a motion today to senate asking that CTV be told not to tape the Under Attack program with Charles Black at McGill. The senate meeting begins at 2:30 pm.



daily photo by harold rosenberg

COMMUNITY MCGILL attracted thirty volunteers to yesterday's meeting called to discuss general strategy.



# LEAN AND HUNGRY/BY GEORGE KOPP



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## MCGILL DAILY

The *McGill Daily* is published five times a week by the Students' Society of McGill University, 3480 McTavish Street, Montreal 112. Editorial opinions expressed in these pages are not necessarily the official opinions of the Students' Society.

The *McGill Daily* is a sustaining subscriber of l'Agence Presse Libre du Québec, a subscriber to Liberation News Service and a member of Canadian University Press. Editorial offices: 392-8955. Advertising office: 392-8902.

Editor: **Tom Sorell**  
Advertising Manager: **Victor Loewy**

# The right of Free Speech

Tonight in Moyse Hall, CTV will attempt to tape an edition of "Under Attack" featuring Charles Black, a member of the Young Americans for Freedom.

A number of student groups are strongly opposed to letting Black speak. Posters have been printed, leaflets distributed and slogans painted in red on the walls of several buildings in a campaign against what Black and the CTV program stand for.

It is safe to say that few McGill students have any sympathy for the politics of the YAF and similar groups. That is to say, few students support Nixon's Vietnamization program, racial segregation and the "the unfettered forces of the free market"; and few students oppose the seating of China in the UN, the de-escalation of the Cold War, and East-West trade.

Controversy about Black's visit is centered not on whether his politics are right or wrong, but rather on whether or not he has the right to speak.

Freedom of speech, we are told as soon as we are old enough to listen, is a cornerstone of our society; democracy thrives on public debate of issues. In the abstract, this sounds fine: any truly democratic system *would* thrive on public debate of issues. The problem is

that we do not live under such a system.

The control of ideas is essential to the exercise of power. Those who wield power in our society attempt to create opinion favorable to their retention of power. Their freedom of speech is very real. The media are full of Bourassa's speeches about the need for American investment in Quebec, and of Coca-Cola ads that exhort people of all races to "buy the world a Coke and keep it company".

Groups which oppose American investment, buying-the-world-a-Coke and other ideas favorable to the ruling classes have a much tougher time being heard. They have to demonstrate, to disrupt and to occupy in order to exercise their "freedom of speech" in an effective way. For example, the FLQ Manifesto would never have been widely published and read had not James Cross been kidnapped.

But once the ideas in the Manifesto had been disseminated, they very rapidly attracted support and became the focal point of debate at all levels of Quebec society. They were powerful ideas, and they constituted a threat to the economic and political interests served by Trudeau and Bourassa. This was one of the reasons why the War Measures Act was

invoked. Freedom of speech was curtailed when it began to be dangerous to the powerful.

On a less dramatic scale, the Marlene Dixon case illustrates the same point. Dixon had not only made clear her opposition to the kind of apologetics for imperialism that passes for sociology at McGill, she had also participated in actions opposing both that kind of sociology and imperialism itself. The fine liberal professors in her department then decided to silence her voice, and it was only because McGill students organized determined opposition that the department was forced to back down and renew her contract.

There exists, then, no genuine, democratic right of freedom of speech in our society. Oppositional groups must fight to be heard, and they run the risk of massive repression. The liberal-democratic ideology that every North American child imbibes with his mother's milk can therefore only be seen as an attractive facade behind which the manipulation and repression of ideas and actions takes place.

Under Attack is part of that facade. "Free and open debate" is made into a marketable, cheaply produced show to bolster CTV's meagre Canadian content.

CTV does not mind if people get angry on Under Attack. In fact, that's just what they want; anger makes the show exciting and marketable, a sort of artificial "class struggle". "Most campuses are left-wing," explained a production assistant for the show, "so it takes a right winger to generate heat."

This is why it would be futile to engage in any sort of debate with the Young Americans for Freedom spokesman. One would only be making a good show and helping to substantiate the myths of liberal democracy. Not to speak of the fact that the question-and-answer format of the show does not permit serious debate anyway.

But to let the whole thing go would also be wrong. By featuring Black on their program, CTV is helping to give currency to his ideas: ideas that are the equivalent of Hitlerism in the Thirties. There is no room to "debate" genocide against the Jews or against the Vietnamese. Too many people have died for that to be turned into an intellectual issue.

Charles Black must therefore be stopped from speaking. McGill students cannot allow the show to go on.

Robert Wallace

## LETTERS

### For the want of a brick a gavel was lost

Dear Mr. Little,

In my opinion you failed to see the point of my whole letter. In reality, I am far from apathetic as proved by the fact that I bothered to come to the council meeting and to run in the A.S.U.S. election.

What I was trying to illustrate in my letter is that personal gripes have little place in a council meeting. I feel that Tanny and Rovins made a mockery of democracy by bickering over each other's dislikes — this should have been settled in private. It is little wonder that so little is achieved if all the time is spent in your so-called "debates". It is also little wonder that the majority of students feel dissatisfied with the system as they fail to see any relevance to the council.

Were you at the meeting, Mr. Little? I seriously doubt it; for had you been there you would

have realized that Rovins was accusing Pomerantz of throwing that brick down the staircase and that Tanny was accusing Rovins of being a liar.

Mr. Little, all my ideals in democracy were shattered at that meeting. How can people chosen to represent a society misrepresent them so?

Pamela Fitzgerald

### In praise of the Great Indoors

Sir,

We are highly indignant at the Crusader for Truth's proposal to evict the McGill Outing Club from its office in the Union. We would like to remind interim President Rovins that MOC is the largest club on campus, having a total paid membership of 696 persons. Surely an enormous 12 x 12 office is not in proportion to our membership. We would also like to contest Rovins suggestion that this of-

fice is little used, as at this moment there are seven people in the room, and I'm forced to type this letter on my lap. I therefore launch a counterproposal that the wall between the offices of MOC & Amateur Radio be removed and that the Outing Club be duly installed in the resulting room.

G. Yavorsky MA 1 et al

### Protests advertisement

Sir,

This letter is to protest the discriminatory advertisement found in the Student Union Building entitled "Squaws on the Warpath".

The advertisement is no doubt intended to be humorous; we find it degrading, demoralizing and racially insulting.

The English word "squaw" is derived from the Cree word "sqlew" meaning woman or

lady; the English meaning, however, is at best derogatory, paternalistic, at worst racist, like the terms "dogs", "wop", "nigger". Would others think it amusing to see women's basketball teams described as "Jewesses", or "Black women on the warpath"? And those descriptions are not even derogatory.

Furthermore, how many Indian women are on the team? How many at McGill?

Perhaps, no insult was intended, perhaps the authors will be surprised at this letter. All the more reason for alarm that we are insulted by such unconscious attitudes — the failure to recognize we even exist.

We are not asking for special consideration of Indian women. We are asking for consideration as humans, the dignity of Human Beings.

David Diamond  
McGill Intertribal Council  
of Native Students



Nesar Ahmad

## Counterpoints

# Political tortures in Brazil

**Daily:** What precisely is the function of your committee?

**Royer:** Our function is to denounce what is happening in Brazil. The committee was set up when a number of people, including some Brazilians who had been tortured by the Brazilian government and had managed to escape, got together.

We are engaged in supplying information concerning the situation in Brazil by making use of all available media — newspapers, radio and television. We have also organized demonstrations against the policies of the Brazilian dictatorial regime — policies of repression and inhuman tortures perpetrated on the people.

We have, of course, asked ourselves why are the Brazilian rulers so barbarically, so desperately putting down even the slightest degree of opposition. Whose interests are they trying to protect? It did not take us long to reach the heart of the issue. The military dictators of Brazil are but puppets in the hands of the foreign powers. The economy of the country is totally dependent on US and Canadian investments. Canadians, by the way, are the second largest investors in Brazil.

*Above appears an interview conducted by the Daily with Christine Royer, a member of the Comité Solidarité-Brésil and the translator of Tortures au Brésil. Excerpts from the book follow this article.*

We realized that the primary task of the dictatorship is to maintain those investments. They want to ensure that no one speaks out against the presence of foreign exploiters. If Brazilians want to improve the quality of their own lives by demanding a higher salary than the fixed five dollars a week, if the workers try to unionize in order to collectively seek redress for their grievances, who do they come up against? Any demand for improvement of the workers' lot means a dent in the profits of the foreign corporations. The military dictators of Brazil go out of their way to silence such a demand.

Before the present military regime forced its way to power, the former Brazilian President had started to adopt what seemed like socialist measures. He planned an agrarian reform that was long overdue and about which other politicians had just talked and done nothing. He granted a little more power to the unions. So what happened? First, he was bitterly opposed by the American media. The Brazilian press also turned against him. The wealthy people in Brazil refused to back him up. Goulart wanted to retreat and to give up his reforming zeal. Even then the foreign masters would not forgive him. About a week before the military coup took place, the US ambassador in Brazil proclaimed: "We do not intend to continue helping the present regime."

And what happened after the coup? The new regime started imposing sanc-

tions on the press, not allowing it to publish anything even remotely attacking the status quo. If you read the Brazilian newspapers you will find that none of the restiveness of the people, none of the extreme reprisals against them ever filters through the army censorship. In contrast to this, the foreign investors were welcomed more than ever. According to their capitalist way of thinking, this was the solution to the economic crisis. With what consequences? Of course, greater impoverishment of the Brazilian people.

You must be aware that the North Americans have invested about \$3 billion in Latin America, and have taken out \$11 billion.

A company like Brascan that invests in Brazil can bring back money to Canada. So it keeps growing. It is at the center of a wide network of companies, one of which is Labatt beer. External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp was a Vice-President of this company until 1962. Robert Winters also played an important role in Brascan. Paul G. Desmarais (who heads a vast corporate network and who is presently involved in a dispute with the *La Presse* workers) and Louis-A. Lapointe are members of the administrative council of the company. It is well-known that Desmarais is the key man in the Power Corporation while Lapointe is the President of Miron Ltée which carries on excellent business in Haiti. J. H. Moore is the President of Brascan and of John Labatt Ltd, com-

panies in which he has interests valued at over \$5 million. H. Borden is another director of Brascan. He is also a director of the British Newfoundland Corporation Ltd, Bell Telephone and Massey-Ferguson which is making a fortune in Brazil.

The Brazilian government came down hardest on the workers. Strikes were forbidden. Salaries are frozen to a minimum of \$5 per week. Yet, the cost of living has continued to shoot up. Even the official statistics show that, where previously a worker would have to work for one hour to earn a certain quantity of meat, he now has to work for 1.8 hours.

**Daily:** What is the nature and extent of American and Canadian investment in Brazil?

**Royer:** All the major industries are controlled by the Americans. The media is substantially controlled by them.

More and more Brazilian companies are going bankrupt and so they are bought by the Americans. In 1965 and in 1966, there were 1700 and 2600 cases of business failures respectively in Sao Paulo alone. In May 1968, a Brazilian industrialist revealed that 55 important national enterprises were going to foreign hands. In 1967, an inquiry into the biggest existing enterprises in every branch of the economy revealed that of the 70 biggest enterprises, 14 were foreign, three were state-owned, and the





remaining three were owned by private nationals.

**Daily:** Why did the Brazilian company go bankrupt?

**Royer:** Because the competition was too much for them. For example, a Brazilian company invested a large amount in the production of aluminium. Brascan, which prefers North American corporations for it considers itself part of the same gang, cut the supply of electricity whenever the plant's furnaces were hot. As a result, this company lost much of its production until it was forced to buy its own generator to produce electricity.

For a long time, the Americans preached the virtues of agricultural development in Brazil and said, "We are the producers of machines, and you are the producers of crops and raw materials like coffee, sugar and meat. Let us exchange our resources. Everyone has his own function in life."

The Americans buy, say, one ton of iron at five dollars and it is sold back as an alloy — ferro-manganese — which is sold at \$45 or \$65.

We Brazilians are not allowed to produce soluble coffee. We have to export coffee abroad, and they prepare it and they sell stuff like Nescafé and Sanka. The foreign banks refuse to finance the local entrepreneurs. It is a neo-colonial situation that exists there.

**Daily:** Besides the economic interference, what is the evidence of political interference by the US in Brazilian affairs?

**Royer:** The Americans are trying to turn Brazil into a watchdog in Latin America, just as South Vietnam polices Indochina. Fifty percent of the American aid is military in character. The US sends arms and money to train the military. A number of the officers are trained in the US in counter-insurgency. When Santo Domingo was invaded by the OAS troops, the Brazilian military provided most of the manpower. That was probably the first invasion by the "Free World" forces in Latin America.

You must have heard about the right-wing coup in Bolivia, which overthrew Juan Jose Torres, and that was financed by the Brazilian military. They financed Hugo Banzer to stage this coup and this was denounced by *Marcha*, a Uruguayan newspaper. Now, Brazil is becoming like Hitler's Germany. It justifies its invasion of other territories by saying that there are no geographical frontiers, but only ideological boundaries between nations. If the outcome of the elections is displeasing to the US, there is a possibility of Brazil invading Uruguay. (Yesterday (December 7), the *Guardian* carried a report that Osiris Villegas, Argentinian ambassador to Brazil, had revealed plans formulated by Brazil for a thirty-hour invasion of Uruguay. According to Villegas, the invasion will be carried out whether or not a left-wing coalition takes power in Uruguay — if necessary, under the guise of stopping "terrorist activity".)

The rulers of Brazil brag about the 9 percent economic growth rate, but it should be clear by now that a rise in GNP does not indicate progress anywhere in the world. Politics and the economy are inseparable. A backward political condition as is now prevalent in Brazil should be sufficient to make people reject any claims by the dictators. The parliament remained closed for nine months. They jail, torture and kill people like social workers, priests and student leaders. The Anti-Communist Death Squad pursues Brazilian citizens all the time. In some states, there are seven different kinds of police. So if someone is released by one, he falls into the hands of another, and so on.

When the Brazilians killed one CIA agent (Schendler, an expert on torture), people sentimentalized that it was a terrorist action. But one must weigh the actions of these people against the criminal, murderous deeds of the supporters of the status quo. If we grant the right of survival to human beings, we must see the 'logic' of such actions.

There were four kidnappings of ambassadors in Brazil. When one of them, the American ambassador, was released, 15 Brazilian prisoners were freed in return in line with the agreement. These prisoners had signs of torture all over their bodies.

When they kidnapped the Japanese ambassador, five more prisoners were freed, then 40 people, then 70 people. All of those people had on them marks of cigarette burns, electric shocks, they had pierced eardrums. One of the women was paralysed from the waist down.

When a tortured prisoner faints, they inject him with vitamins and Sodium Pentothal. The latter is used to weaken the mental resistance of the prisoner and to make him talk. This "truth serum" was used extensively on arrested students in Sao Paulo, causing tragic nervous paralysis among many. Electric shocks were applied while the victims are suspended. They are made to sit on the "dragon's chair", which is something like the electric chair, except that it does not kill; it wets the victims to increase the shock and the pain.

A journalist was killed after 24 hours of agonized screaming when iron bars were pushed up his rectum.

Two kinds of tortures are perpetrated. First, in the case of a known revolutionary, he is usually tortured for six days; after that the body is handed over to his family in the coffin. When the torturers are not sure, they torture the victim for about 15 hours systematically and then, after a pause, they start afresh — but usually by then the victim talks. One guy was found with eyes pulled out, another with smashed testicles and some emerge from the torture sessions with gangrene.

One peasant leader was seized while he was waiting for medical help. An army jeep came and machine-gunned him; he was arrested with four bullets in his leg. When the gangrene spread, they cut off his leg. He was released later. You may not believe this, but there is no record with the police about the whole incident.

**Daily:** What are the political organizations in opposition to the regime?

**Royer:** There used to be a number of political parties before the take-over by the present dictatorship. Now, there is no freedom of association, of press and striking. The *Habeas Corpus* does not exist anymore so that they can jail a person, and the person can stay in prison as long as the military wants him to stay. The so-called opposition party, the MDB (Movimento Democrático Brasileiro) is actually controlled by the military.

Carlos Marighella was a member of the Brazilian Communist Party. He broke away from this revisionist organization when it refused to send a representative to the OLAS meeting in Cuba. He went to Cuba himself and, on his return, founded the Revolutionary Communist Party in Brazil. The party is engaged in today's revolutionary war in Brazil.

**Daily:** What kind of organizations exist among the peasants?

**Royer:** A Peasants' League was formed some time ago, and this League organized a massive strike by 14000 agricultural workers. The American press reported that the whole movement

Continued on page 7



TOP: Aluisio, a student tortured to such an extent that he will have to spend the rest of his life in a steel corset. BOTTOM: A woman paralyzed from the waist down as a result of torture. She was freed with 39 other prisoners in exchange for the German ambassador who had been kidnapped by guerrillas. ON FACING PAGE: 15 political prisoners liberated in exchange for the American ambassador Burke Elbrick kidnapped in Rio de Janeiro September 9, 1969.



by miguel de cervantes

# Intramural news and reviews

Revenge B, the worst sports team that ever existed displayed their lack of talent last night at the Currie Gym. The game was held before a jam packed crowd of three, Harold Rosenberg our intrepid *Daily* photographer, myself, and the timer who asked that his name be withheld.

There are heroic tales told about the warriors in athletics: their inhuman drive for perfection, their unsatiated thirst for victory, their killer instincts. None of these qualities could be found, even in the smallest degree, in any of the performers on Revenge B. The team's stalwarts includes the "Wrong-way Corrigan" of intramurals, Mark Tinkler whose adventures in scoring on the wrong baskets will be featured in the upcoming issue of McGill's best read newspaper, the "Plumber's Pot." Ian Myron London, literally covers the playing court with his obese metabolism, but he will never be considered as another Willis Reed.

Yesterday with their unexpected fan support Revenge B played above their heads and lost by a respectable score, in their terms, 41-18 to an undersized team of Chinese Engineering Students; the "Bullits" led by Steve Tan. The

fact that they were outscored two-to-one is a great improvement over their previous performances.

In other games Derek Murphy's "Heads", and Howard Solomon's "Alesmen" remained the only two undefeated teams in the league. Steve Fraid of Law continued his rampage on the net establishing a large lead in the scoring race over Ned Mehlman of the Choke Artists who did not play.

In last week's meeting of the Students' Intramural Recreational Council (SIRC) a controversial motion to allow a varsity hockey performer to play intramurals was ruled out of order by the chair. Norm Boucher and Lenny Borer then moved that the present bylaw concerning eligibility be amended. Boucher stated that if he had been playing varsity and was cut or not getting any ice time, and were not given the opportunity to play intramurals "I'd have to hang up my blades and forget it." This amendment will be voted on in the next meeting to be held January 20.

The only moment of heated debate occurred unexpectedly during the passing of the constitution of the McGill Outing Club. Bob Kearney and Brian MacDonald vehemently protested a phrase within the preamble which stated "We have learned to enjoy ourselves without the artificiality of alcohol." Kearney expressed the fear that this may mean that the McGill Outing Club mem-

bers "smoke foul aromatic herbs while indulging in mass orgies." The constitution eventually passed however.

The most meaningful part of the meeting occurred in the last few moments. Council authorized the Chairman to go to the Athletics Board Meeting today armed with two resolutions on issues of immediate concern to the students. First he will forward Council's concern over the absence of any eating facilities at the gym since the recent closing of the cafeteria, and present their suggestion for immediate action. He will also ask for a greater allotment of ice time to students for recreational activities at the Winter Stadium.

In an unexpected turn of events our hero at Burnside Hall, Don Quixote, has agreed to leave his place of vigil for the evening in order to attend the Athletics Board meeting. He will be there as an observer and with the Board's permission - print in this newspaper any details, of interest to the students of this university.

## achtung!

December 10th is the last day of publication for this term's *Daily*. All ads for this special Xmas issue will be accepted until

**12 noon on Thursday, Dec. 9th**  
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## under attack

National Campus Television Programme

ASK QUESTIONS FROM THE AUDIENCE:

**CLAUDE CHARRON, M.N.A.** for the Parti Quebecois who says French should be the only working language.

**A RADICAL LAWYER** who claims free speech in the U.S. is being prevented by murder on a national level.

**MARY AVARRA**, for the Maryland Board of Censors who claims the continent is being buried under a mantle of pornographic sludge.

**YOUNG AMERICANS** for FREEDOM the ultra conservatives who think the Americans haven't tried hard enough to beat the communists in Viet Nam.

MOYSE HALL, Arts Building  
Wednesday 8 December  
Thursday 9 December  
Starts 7:00 both evenings  
Tickets free at Box Office in University Centre on show days only.



## CLASSIFIEDS

### MISCELLANEOUS

**JAZZ DANCE** classes with rock flavor given by Marianne Joffe, New York professional dancer. Adult beginner classes starting January. 288-1677.

**PERSON(S) NEEDED** to share ski shack in St. Sauveur, Bottom of Hill 70. \$85.00 ea. Brian 737-8515.

**FREE:** Annual Gardner Xmas dance, Friday Dec. 10th featuring David Lewis & The Weight. 9-2 P.M. Beer 3/1.00 3925 University St.

**ALL WELCOME** to gigantic ham roast and chicken bar-B-Q, PLUS all the toilet paper and hand towels your heart desires. For details call 392-8925.

**DONNA** your coffee is getting cold. Where in hell have you been? Signed, Horny. (second annual shots love campaign).

**HAPPY BIRTHDAY** Gene, Love Anne and Peter.

**WINE AND CHEESE PARTY:** Thurs. Dec. 9th, 4-6 P.M. in the 8th floor Leacock Lounge. All Management students invited.

### FOR SALE

**MOTORCYCLE FOR SALE:** Triumph 200 c.c. Mountain Cub. Excellent condition. Engine completely re-done. Best offer. Call 581-2955 before 11 P.M.

**ADMIRAL STEREO** record player, garrard turntable, separable speakers. Only 6 months use. In excellent condition. Headphones included \$80.00. Richard 935-5713.

**A.D.C. SPEAKERS**—2 months old, warranty, fantastic sound: 3 way speaker system; excellent bass and cabinet enclosure. \$219 now a piece. Will sacrifice. 849-4969 eves.

### HOUSING

**SUBLET:** 1 1/2 furnished available around 21 December. \$95-3549 Lorne Ave., No. 102.

**2 1/2 ROOM APT.** Immediately available, fully carpeted, newly renovated property Lorne near Milton. Call 844-2194 or apply 3656 Durocher No. 2.

**SUBLET-1 1/2** equipped, 2077 de Maisonneuve W. No. 43 between Guy and Atwater. Will sacrifice \$70. Apply Apt. 1A or 932-5566.

**SHARE 9 1/2** rooms with 2 women, a child and a small dog. Colorful district. \$40 monthly. Call 276-0845.

**FURNISHED ROOMS**—Bright, clean, quiet. Frigidaire, stove—3554 Lorne Ave. Tel. 484-4274.

**SUBLET 2 1/2** high-rise apartment at Lorne Ave. Furnished, \$170 everything included. Available Jan. 1972. Call 843-8364 after 5 P.M.

**THE UNIVERSITY** provides housing accommodation, in the form of 1 1/2, 2 1/2, 3 1/2 and 4 1/2 room apartments, and the newly opened Real Estate Office has some of these very attractive units still available. Students who may be interested in such accommodation are invited to phone 392-8212 for further information. At the present time there are no 4 1/2 room apartments available.

### WANTED

**NEED ONE GOOD WOOD** clarinet now! Pay Cash! Phone John or Jane Mon.-Sun., 6:00-7:00 P.M. Leave a message. Call 341-3222.

**WANTED! ORGY**, please contact Ross M. 692-9542.

**GOOD HOME** with prowling possibilities for beautiful male cat. I don't want to have him fixed. 849-4387.

**STUDENT WANTED** as mothers helper for xmas holidays and after as resident sitter in Cote St. Luc 482-8919.

### TYPING

**NEW TYPING SERVICE** for students. Term papers, theses, manuscripts, etc. Across from Roddick gates. Call Type—It 845-6621 between 12-5:30 P.M.

**TYPING LECTURE NOTES**, thesis, term papers, copy work. Same Day service. 733-3272.

**COMPLETE EFFICIENT TYPING** service on manual typewriter—reasonable rates—Snowdon Area—Call Mrs. Mandelsohn at 488-3548.

**PROFESSIONAL TYPING** at low cost. Highly qualified typist, specializing thesis, term papers, masters, technical, resumes, essays. Prompt service. 272-1083.

### LOST

**WIRE FRAME GOLD** color glasses. Teardrop style. Tinted. In snow on lower campus opposite Redpath Library. Call 684-3743.

To the **DIRTY BASTARD** who took the black wallet Saturday night. Keep the money but please mail back the papers.

## McGILL DEBATING UNION

PRESENTS

**POETS UNLIMITED—NO. 2**  
FEATURING  
**GLEN SIEBRASSE**

**SPEAKING ON:** "Little Press and Big Meat: The poetry Scene in Canada".  
Readers: Hopeton Anderson, Suniti Namjoshi, Glen Siebrasse, Joan Thornton

**THURSDAY, DEC. 9 UNION 327 8 P.M.**



## Continued from page 5

was imported from Cuba. But Francesco Juliao, the founder of the League, explains in his book how the League was formed by the Brazilians themselves, without any outside interference at all.

The struggle by the peasantry is being carried on under untold hardship. The landlords attempt to suppress any move by the peasantry. They kill peasant leaders whenever they can get hold of them.

**Daily:** How is the problem of Brazil relevant to Canada and Quebec?

**Royer:** Well, when the military coup took place in Brazil, both the U.S. and Canada lost no time in recognizing the new regime. Look, the Canadians have interests there, and the dictatorship actively promotes this interest. That is why we feel justified in making the people of Quebec aware of the Brazilian problem.

Also, when they go to the extent of using the police force to protect the interests of a big corporation like the Power Corporation, I feel like I am in Brazil.

**Daily:** What does all this mean to the people in this country? Why do you tell them about the tortures in Brazil?

**Royer:** First of all, I have friends who have been tortured. So I feel that I must

speak out against this.

Second, through our activities here on an issue seemingly so removed from our midst, we learn a great deal about the workings of the system here. Let us take the case of the Montreal press, for example. Well, we found out that the media can be really hypocritical. They pose as the champions of the right of free speech and yet they refuse to print the truth. We tried for two long years — unsuccessfully — to get some information concerning tortures in Brazil published.

**Daily:** Why wouldn't they publish these facts? Do they feel threatened somehow?

**Royer:** Well, because they probably didn't want to show that the resistance movement is universal. We read an article in *Québec Presse* which said that Alcan wants guaranteed profit, otherwise they will not invest in Quebec and Brazil. The risks, the report asserted, are too great in these regions, due to the grave political situation in both of these areas. Since both of these movements are aimed against the U.S. economic and political domination, they threaten alike the upholders of the status quo in both countries.

Because we are forced to oppose a world capitalist empire in order to

preserve our own interest, we have come to believe in socialism as the only solution to our problem.

Of course, not all members of the CSB (Comité Solidarité-Brésil) are socialists. Yet, we attempt to understand the root of the problem collectively, and a large number of them are highly sympathetic to socialist ideas. But as a committee our main function is to denounce the tortures in Brazil.

We have the following things to offer to people who are interested in finding out more about what is going on in Brazil:

- we have a film released in English showing marks, scars, etc. from the tortures inflicted on 70 prisoners who arrived in Chile;
- we have slides with a tape explaining the photographs;
- we have documentation material;
- we have a book, presently only in French, outlining developments in Brazil till 1971 — it has detailed information about foreign involvement in Brazil;
- we distribute information bulletins — English bulletins can be obtained by a similar group in the United States — we also have groups in Chile, Algeria, France, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium and England;
- we have invited a Brazilian student

leader (who heads the National Union of Students which has a membership of 500,000) who was tortured by the government — the National Union of Students was declared illegal immediately after the coup;

■ we may also invite a worker leader, a sociologist and a lawyer;

■ we do other work like when three members of the Young Christian workers were tortured, there were demonstrations all over Europe, there were demonstrations in Canada — we have organized demonstrations to protest other tortures and killings as well;

■ we draw up lists of tortured persons as well as of soldiers and officers who are responsible for torturing and murdering leaders like social workers, priests, student workers and landless peasants;

■ and then there is the boycott of Labatt beer — it looks funny but it works very well, already sales are dropping. We explain the situation to the people and we say that you are free to choose a beer that is not made by exploitation, not that others are not produced through exploitation. Like Molson is not unionized and Heidelberg has investments in South Africa.

# The U.S. and Canada: getting a piece of the action

The sections concerning economics appearing here were translated by Anna Dowdall from French-language news service dispatches and from the book, *Tortures au Brésil, Montreal: Editions du jour, 1971.*

## THE OPPRESSOR CLASSES OF THE BRAZILIAN PEOPLE

But, "if all is well with the Brazilian economy, certainly nothing is well with the Brazilian people," said General Garrastazu, on May 1, 1970. "Who is profiting from the economic development of Brazil, and from the terror which backs it up?"

First of all, there are international monopolies, large foreign corporations, mostly North American, who control international market prices, and who invest heavily in keeping the Brazilian economy in its role as supplier of raw materials and importer of manufactured products. They organize economic boycotts when the country decides to attempt some measure in its own favour but which disturbs the interests of international capital.

A Uruguayan journalist, Eduardo Galeano, wrote in *Monthly Review* that in 1968, foreign capital controlled 40 percent of the stockmarket, 62 percent of foreign commerce, 82 percent of maritime transportation, 77 percent of the airline companies, 100 percent of the production of motor vehicles, over 80 percent of the pharmaceutical industry, 50 percent of chemical production, 59 percent of the machine industry, 62 percent of car manufacturing, 47 percent of the aluminium industry and 90 percent of the cement industry.

In December 1969, *Time* magazine wrote that foreign investors had already taken over 50 percent of the Brazilian economy since the coup d'état, in 1964. In October 1970, the vice-governor of Sao Paulo, Hilario Torloni declared that 81 percent of the capital of the private enterprises in Sao Paulo is controlled by

foreigners. It is clear that all this could not have happened without the close collaboration between foreign capitalists and the Brazilian military régime.

It is clear that the economic power is being concentrated in the hands of the large industrialists, linked to foreign corporations.

In the country, the wealthy landowners own an immense amount of land, absolutely disproportionate to the number of rural labourers in Brazil. In 1965, a survey by the Brazilian Institute of Agrarian Reform indicated that 31 percent of the total surface was arable land, of which only one tenth was cultivated, and 50 percent was forest land. Ninety percent of the rural inhabitants own only 20 percent of the land, whereas 10 percent of the people, the large landowners, own the other 80 percent. These wealthy landowners have, as allies, foreign enterprise, in order to permit the continuation of the unjust situation of oppression towards the peasants, and to block change. Over 20 million acres of Brazilian land have already been sold to foreigners since the beginning of a survey taken by the US Air Force, in accordance with a contract between the Air Force and the Président-maréchal, Castello Branco, immediately after the 1964 coup d'état.

Among the biggest capital in Brazil are the following:

- National Bolt Carriers Co., in the Amazon region and Amapa.
- Bethlehem Steel Corporation, in Amapa.
- Georgia Pacific, in the Amazon.
- Brazil Land Cattle Packing.
- Siderurgica Belgo-Mineira, in the Minas-Gerais region.

## \$370,000, US, FOR THE TRAINING OF THE BRAZILIAN POLICE FORCE:

Last March, Robert Cockery and Pat Holt of the American Senate Foreign Relations Committee arrived in Brazil to look into the way the US money was being used by the Brazilian police for training, and the total US expenditure.

Up until 1968, the Military Aid program had given \$207 million in armaments and supplies, of which a large part went to the police force, called by the Defense Department "the first line of defense against subversion".

The program of aid to police provides for:

- the creation of an ultra-modern archives system with intensive use of files and microfilm;
- improvements in communications techniques;
- the setting up of "criminology" laboratories;
- officer training in police academies;
- perfection of methods of investigation of subversive activities

## THE MYTH OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

*Retrospective of the 60's* published by the Getulio Vargas Foundation (official statistical bureau) show the following totals of economic growth:

- 1949-1959: 87.5 percent; annual average: 6.5 percent
- 1959-1969: 77.9 percent; annual average: 5.9 percent
- and for the following years:
- 1967 annual average: 4.8 percent
- 1968: 8.4 percent
- 1969: 9.0 percent

The results of the last three years were, according to the GVF, "preliminary estimates", which sounds a little suspicious. Normally only data relative to the last year are preliminary and subject to possible change. It is quite peculiar that this could happen for three years in a row.

There is some substantiated speculation that the statistics are being falsified with the aim of presenting a favorable image of the Brazilian economy in order to attract more foreign capital.

## EXAMPLES OF THE SURRENDER TO IMPERIALISM

February 11, 1965. A Rio newspaper

publishes the complete text of an agreement between Brazil and the United States. The agreement, called the Agreement of Guarantee, concerned American investment. It was to be in effect for a period of 20 years and offered American enterprise a series of guarantees to encourage investment in Brazil.

The pact protects American investment against expropriation, inflation and damage resulting from insurrections. The agreement mentions that in case of damages, the American government could indemnify the firm concerned and become a creditor of the Brazilian government. The Americans could repay by withdrawing sums which the Brazilian government has on deposit in American banks. The American government could even seize Brazilian resources like mines to cover the loss.

## BRASCAN

Brascan is a Canadian company which controls 50 percent of the electrical supply of Brazil. Brascan is the third largest enterprise operating in Brazil and the principal beneficiary of the dictatorial regime in Brazil. Since 1964, Brascan has begun to invest largely outside Brazil, and bleeds the Brazilian economy when it does.

## NATIONAL ENTERPRISE: ANOTHER EXAMPLE

The economic policy of the military government has brought about the liquidation of several hundred Brazilian enterprises. In Sao Paulo 54,000 industrial workers were laid off in 1965. A great number of the large Brazilian enterprises have been swallowed up by foreign companies.

Despite the opposition of certain sectors of the wealthy national bourgeoisie, the economic policy of the dictatorship has profited large Brazilian industries which have taken advantage of the wage freeze and made gains through the concentration of capital in the hands of one class.



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### SALES and RENTALS

We also rent skates, toboggans, bicycles, bike carrying roof racks, canoes, camper trailers etc. etc.

**PEEL CYCLE CENTRE**  
1018 Sherbrooke St. W.,  
Tel. 843-7050

## TODAY

**STUDENTS INTERNATIONAL MEDITATION SOCIETY:** Final lecture on Transcendental Meditation of Maharishi Mahesh Yogi. Free All welcome. L110, 1 pm.

**PRE-MED INFO:** Rap with Med students. McIntyre 626, 1-2.

**FREE TELEGRAM SERVICE:** Via amateur radio. Blanks available at Union Box Office, Rm 401 or phone 392-8942.

**COMMUNITY MCGILL:** A math tutor is needed for a 16 year old girl in NDG. Union 414, 392-8980 12-2.

**OLD MCGILL:** Graduate photos. Gerald Campbell Studios. 1110 Sherbrooke St W. 12-2.

**DUPLICATE BRIDGE CLUB:** Club tournament. Twice as many master points for winners. Union Coffee Shop, 7:30.

**STAMP CLUB:** Prepare your stamps.

**FILM SOCIETY:** Silent Series. People on Sunday. Admission by series tickets only. L219, 7 and 9:30.

**PHYSICS SOCIETY:** Wine and cheese party. Meet the professors. Free for members. Physics bldg 103, 3:30-5:30.

**UKRAINIAN SOCIETY:** Meeting, discussion of objectives. Union 307, 1-2.

**FILM WORKSHOP:** Screening of Student films. Union B-23, 6 pm.

**WEST INDIAN STUDENTS:** Final general meeting for the term. Brief discussion on the fee hike and tomorrow's demonstration. We need your support. Union 123-4, 7:30.

**MOC:** Lunch time meeting and slide show. Everyone welcome. Union 457, 1-2.

**PRE-MED SOCIETY:** Tapes of all previous speakers are available for listening in our office. Union 460, 1-2.

**STUDENT POETRY MAGAZINE:** Meeting at 5 in Arts B-20. All interested in working, publishing please attend.

**MATH SOCIETY:** Free Math Films. Origin of Numbers. Bridges of Koningsberg. Plucked Strings. BH 24, 1-2.

**HELLENIC CLUB:** Dance group meeting. All interested members are invited to attend. Union 327, 5:30.

**BAHA'I CLUB:** Election and discussion. Union 124, 1 pm.

**STUDENT MOVEMENT:** All members are asked to be in Moyse Hall at 7 pm tonight for the taping of Under Attack. Tickets available free from the Union Box Office.

## MCGILL GUIDANCE SERVICE AND MCGILL READING CENTRE OFFER READING EFFICIENCY COURSE

Contact 392-5119 or visit  
522 Pine Avenue West  
before December 21st.

## Students' Society

## TENDERS

Tenders are being called for the Operation of the Health Food Services on the second floor of the University Centre.

Would all interested in submitting operating proposal do so before December 15th.

Proposals to be handed to the Secretary Treasurer in the Students' Council office.

## students' society by- elections

Nominations are hereby called for the following two positions:

### 1. President

### 2. Vice-President (External Affairs)

- Either position may be held by any member of the Students' Society in good standing with the University, except partial students taking less than three courses.
- Nominations for President must be signed by 100 students, together with their year and Faculty. Nominations for Vice-President must be similarly signed by 50 students. Nomination sheets must be countersigned by the nominee together with his address and telephone number.
- All nominations must contain only the following statement: "We, the undersigned students, nominate . . . for the position of . . ."
- Any and every member of the Students' Society may vote in the university-wide election, which will be held on Wednesday, January 26, 1972.

Nominations must be submitted to  
Myron Galloway, Secretary-Treasurer  
of the Students' Society.

**The deadline for submission of nominations is  
4:00 p.m., Friday, December 10, 1971.**

*NOTE: All students registered in the University are members of the - Students' Society of McGill except for the following:*

- 1) Students governed by the Constitution of the MacDonald College Students' Society.
- 2) Students registered in the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research who are non-resident students or full-time members of teaching staff.

Martin Shapiro  
Chief Returning Officer



McGill Film Society presents

## "The Battle of Love's Return"

Wed., Dec. 8th, PSCA, 8:00 P.M. FREE